

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. **(Currently Amended)** ~~[[A]]~~ An isolated DNA sequence encoding a plant protein that has a binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, wherein the DNA sequence ~~is any one of (a) to (d):~~
 - (a) ~~a DNA comprising~~ comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: ~~[[1 or]]~~ 3, and lacks a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence from amino acid 1 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) ~~a DNA that hybridizes with a DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3;~~
 - (c) ~~a DNA encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or 4; and~~
 - (d) ~~a DNA encoding a protein comprising an amino acid sequence with a substitution, deletion, addition, and/or insertion of one or more amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID: NO: 2 or 4.~~
2. **(Currently Amended)** The DNA sequence of claim 1, wherein the plant is rice.
3. **(Withdrawn)** A protein encoded by the DNA of claim 1.
4. **(Currently Amended)** A vector comprising the DNA sequence of claim 1.
5. **(Currently Amended)** A transformed plant cell ~~that carries~~ comprising the DNA sequence of claim 1.
6. **(Original)** A plant transformant comprising the transformed plant cell of claim 5, wherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said DNA sequence.
7. **(Original)** The plant transformant of claim 6, which is derived from rice.

8. **(Previously Presented)** A plant transformant that is a progeny or a clone of the plant transformant of claim 6.
9. **(Previously Presented)** A breeding material of the plant transformant of claim 6.
10. **(Currently Amended)** A method for producing ~~[[the]]~~ a plant transformant, wherein the method comprises the steps of
 - (a) introducing the DNA sequence of claim 1 into a plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, and
 - (b) regenerating a plant transformant from the transformed plant cell, wherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said DNA sequence.
11. **(Withdrawn)** A pharmaceutical agent used to control a plant disease, wherein the agent comprises the DNA of claim 1.
12. **(Withdrawn)** The pharmaceutical agent of claim 11, wherein the plant is rice.
13. **(Withdrawn)** The pharmaceutical agent of claim 12, wherein the disease is blast.
14. **(Currently Amended)** A method for controlling a plant disease, wherein the method comprises the step of expressing ~~the protein of claim 3~~ the DNA sequence of claim 1 in a cell of a plant to produce a plant that has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said DNA sequence.
15. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, wherein the plant is rice.
16. **(Original)** The method of claim 15, wherein the disease is blast.
17. **(New)** A plant transformant comprising a transformed plant cell that contains a heterologous DNA sequence that comprises SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said plant transformant has

increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.

18. **(New)** The plant transformant of claim 17, which is derived from rice.
19. **(New)** A plant transformant that is a progeny or a clone of the plant transformant of claim 17.
20. **(New)** A breeding material of the plant transformant of claim 17.
21. **(New)** A method for producing a plant transformant, wherein the method comprises the steps of
 - (a) introducing a heterologous DNA sequence that comprises SEQ ID NO:1 into a plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, and
 - (b) regenerating a plant transformant from the transformed plant cell, wherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.
22. **(New)** A method for controlling a plant disease, wherein the method comprises the step of expressing a heterologous DNA sequence that comprises SEQ ID NO:1 in a cell of a plant to produce a plant that has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.
23. **(New)** The method of claim 22, wherein the plant is rice.
24. **(New)** The method of claim 23, wherein the disease is blast.
25. **(New)** A plant transformant comprising a transformed plant cell that contains a heterologous DNA sequence encoding a protein that has
 - (i) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, and
 - (ii) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, andwherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking

said heterologous DNA sequence.

26. (New) The plant transformant of claim 25, wherein said protein has 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
27. (New) The plant transformant of claim 25, which is derived from rice.
28. (New) A plant transformant that is a progeny or a clone of the plant transformant of claim 25.
29. (New) A breeding material of the plant transformant of claim 25.
30. (New) A method for producing a plant transformant, wherein the method comprises the steps of
- (a) introducing a heterologous DNA sequence into a plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, wherein said heterologous DNA sequence encodes a protein that has
 - (i) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, and
 - (ii) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, and
 - (b) regenerating a plant transformant from the transformed plant cell, wherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.
31. (New) A method for controlling a plant disease, wherein the method comprises the step of expressing a heterologous DNA sequence in a cell of a plant to produce a plant, wherein said heterologous DNA sequence encodes a protein that has
- (i) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, and
 - (ii) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, and
- wherein the produced plant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence .

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the plant is rice.
33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the disease is blast.
34. (New) A plant transformant comprising a transformed plant cell that contains a heterologous DNA sequence encoding a protein, wherein
- (i) said protein has
 - (1) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, and
 - (2) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor,
 - (ii) said heterologous DNA lacks a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence from amino acid 1 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:2, and
 - (iii) said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.
35. (New) The plant transformant of claim 34, wherein said protein has 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.
36. (New) The plant transformant of claim 34, which is derived from rice.
37. (New) A plant transformant that is a progeny or a clone of the plant transformant of claim 34.
38. (New) A breeding material of the plant transformant of claim 34.
39. (New) A method for producing a plant transformant, wherein the method comprises the steps of
- (a) introducing a heterologous DNA sequence into a plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, wherein said heterologous DNA sequence
 - (i) encodes a protein that has

- (1) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, and
- (2) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, and
- (ii) lacks a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence from amino acid 1 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:2, and
- (b) regenerating a plant transformant from the transformed plant cell, wherein said plant transformant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence.

40. **(New)** A method for controlling a plant disease, wherein the method comprises the step of expressing a heterologous DNA sequence in a cell of a plant to produce a plant, wherein said heterologous DNA sequence

- (i) encodes a protein that has
 - (1) from 95% to 100% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, and
 - (2) binding activity to a chitin oligosaccharide elicitor, and
- (ii) lacks a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence from amino acid 1 to amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:2, and

wherein the produced plant has increased resistance to disease compared to a plant lacking said heterologous DNA sequence .

41. **(New)** The method of claim 40, wherein the plant is rice.

42. **(New)** The method of claim 41, wherein the disease is blast.